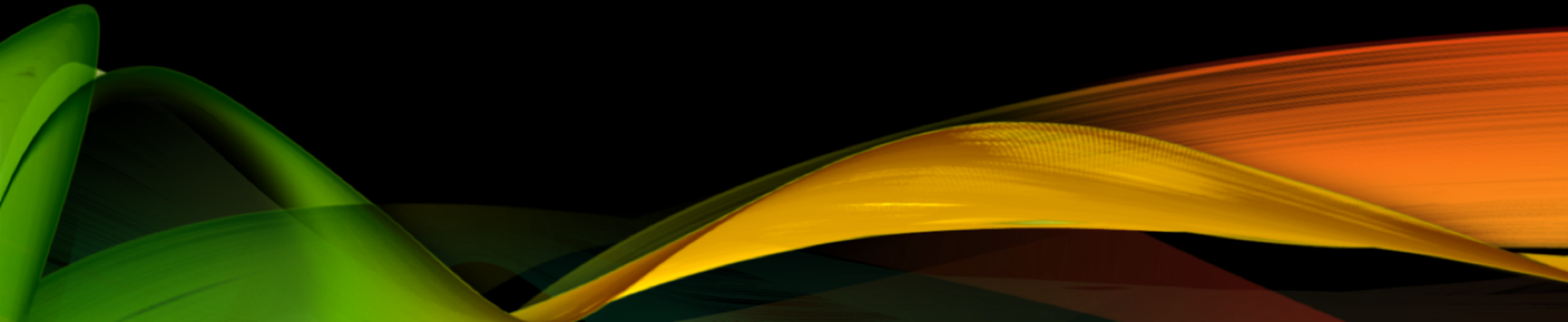




The Renaissance, New Sciences, and Religious Wars in Europe

Part II

The Protestant Reformation, State Churches, and Independent Congregations



Background to the Reformation

- Religious, political changes led to Protestant Reformation
 - Popular theology
 - Increasing inability of popes to appoint bishops outside of Italy
- Regular devotion
 - Many attended Mass daily, confessed, did penance
 - Wealthy Christian → endowed shrines, charitable institutions, confraternities
 - Poor Christians → formed lay groups, studied scripture
 - Basic, though mostly literal, understanding of Christianity

Background to the Reformation

- Internal issues of the Catholic Church
 - Difficulty in reasserting papal authority
 - Simony
 - Nepotism
 - Abuse of indulgences
 - Improper veneration of relics
 - Decline in learning, behavior of clergy
- Discrepancy between declining papal power, remaining financial privileges → demands for reform

Luther's Reformation – Martin Luther

- German monk and theologian (1483-1546)
 - Very introspective
- Formation of beliefs
 - Joined Augustinian Friars in 1505, ordained a priest in 1507
 - Had profound understanding of death → life was fragile
 - Believed he could seek perfection, forgiveness in monastery
- Problems in the monastery
 - Far from happy → strict monastic life
 - Scrupulosity → God as a righteous lawgiver, administrator of justice
- Image of God → culture of the day
 - Heavy emphasis on damnation, divine justice, necessity of contrite repentance
 - Luther → sharp sense of his own unworthiness

Luther's Reformation – Martin Luther

- Reputation
 - Led an upstanding life
 - Exceptional scholar, preacher
- Objections to the Church
 - Developed over time (1514-1517)
 - Rooted in own spiritual struggles
 - William of Ockham → nature of man, sin
 - Disagreed with indulgences



Disputation of Doctor Martin Luther on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences

Out of love for the truth and the desire to bring it to light, the following propositions will be discussed at Wittenberg, under the presidency of the Reverend Father Martin Luther, Master of Arts and of Sacred Theology, and Lecturer in Ordinary on the same at that place. Wherefore he requests that those who are unable to be present and debate orally with us, may do so by letter.

In the Name our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

I. Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, when He said Pardoneth unto him, wished that the whole life of believers should be repentance.

II. One must cannot be understood to mean sacramental penance, i.e., confession and satisfaction, which is administered by the priests.

III. Yet it means, an inward repentance only; and, there is no inward repentance, unless one's soul outwardly works mortification of the flesh.

IV. The penitent let not, therefore, continue to long to be free of all censures; for this is the true inward repentance, and censures send one entrance into the kingdom of heaven.

V. The pope does not intend to remit, and cannot remit any penalties other than those which he has imposed either by his own authority or by that of the Canons.

VI. The pope cannot remit any guilt, except by declaring that it has been remitted by God and by according to God's remission through to be sure, he may grant remission in cases reserved to his indulgence. If his right to grant remission in such cases were disputed, the guilt would remain entirely undiminished.

VII. God remits guilt to us when He does not, at the same time, punish in all things and bring into subjection to His wrath, the sinner.

VIII. The penitential canons are imposed only on the living, and, according to them, nothing should be imposed on the dying.

IX. Christen the Body of Christ in the pope is bound to us because in him, heaven is always ready to receive the souls of death and of sinners.

X. Ignorant and wicked are the doings of those priests who, in the case of the dying, reserve canonical penalties for penance.

XI. This changing of the canonical penalty to the penalty of penance is quite contrary to the laws that were given when the fathers sinned.

XII. In former times the canonical penalties were imposed not after, but before death, as both of the conditions.

XIII. One dying is freed by death from all penalties; they are already dead to canonical rules, and have a right to be released from them.

XIV. The imperfect faith (let soul); that is to say, the imperfect life, of the dying brings with it, of necessity, great fear; and the sinner the less, the greater is the fear.

XV. One law and hence is sufficient of itself alone to say nothing of other things) to condemn the penalty of penance, since it is the way to the horror of despair.

XVI. Both penance, and hence seem to differ in no degree, almost-degree, and the assurance of safety.

XVII. With souls in purgatory it seems necessary that hence should grow less and less increase.

XVIII. It seems improper, either by reason of Scripture, that they are outside the state of merit; that is to say, of increasing love.

XIX. Again, it seems improper that they, or at least that all of them, are free from all sins of their own free-will, though we may be quite certain of it.

XX. Christen by "all remission of all penalties" the pope means not actually "all," but only of those imposed by himself.

XXI. Christen those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope's indulgence a man is freed from every penalty, and saved.

XXII. Likewise it seems to be in error in penance to penally which, according to the canon, they would have had to pay in this life.

XXIII. It is in it all possible to grant to any one the remission of all penalties whatever; it is certain that this remission can be granted only to the most perfect, that is, to the very saints.

XXIV. It must needs be, therefore, that the greater part of the people are deceived by that ungodly, high-sounding phrase of release from penance.

XXV. The power which the pope has, in a general way, over penance, is not like the power which any bishop or cardinal has, in a special way, within his own diocese or parish.

XXVI. The pope does well when he grants remission to souls in purgatory, not by the power of the keys (which he does not possess), but by way of intercession.

XXVII. They preach men who say that to visit in the penny indulgence the money-box, the soul dies not let penance.

XXVIII. It is certain that when the penny indulgence the money-box, gain and money can be increased, but the result of the intercession of the Church is in the power of God alone.

XXIX. With fewer, whether all the souls in purgatory wish to be bought out of it, as is in the legend of Sts. Elizabeth and Elizabeth.

XXX. No one is sure that his own remission is sincere, much less that he has obtained full remission.

XXXI. There is in the man that is truly penitent, as fast as also the man who only buys indulgences, i.e., such men are most rare.

XXXII. They will be condemned eternally, together with their teachers, who believe themselves sure of their salvation because they have letters of pardon.

XXXIII. There must be, as they speak against those who say that the pope's penance are that procure a gift of God by which man is reconciled to Him.

XXXIV. For these "graces of pardon" concern only the penalties of sacramental satisfaction, and these are imposed by man.

XXXV. They preach in Christian doctrine who teach that contrition is not necessary in those who intend to pay such out of penance or to buy satisfaction.

XXXVI. Every true Christian has a right to full remission of penance and guilt, even without letters of pardon.

XXXVII. Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has part in all the blessings of Christ and the Church; and this is granted him by God, even without letters of pardon.

XXXVIII. Nevertheless, the remission and participation in the blessings of the Church, which are granted by the pope are in no way to be despised, for they are, as I have said, the declaration of divine remission.

XXXIX. It is most difficult, even for the very learned theologians, at one and the same time to condemn to the people the abundance of pardons, and (the need of true contrition).

XL. One contrition works and loses penalties, but liberal pardons only relax penalties and cause them to be paid, or at least furnish an occasion for being paid.

XLI. Apostolic pardons are to be preached with caution, lest the people may falsely think them preferable to other good works of love.

XLII. Christians are to be taught that the pope does not intend the buying of penance to be compared in any way to works of mercy.

XLIII. Christians are to be taught that he who gives to the poor or lends to the needy does a better work than buying pardons.

XLIV. Because love gives by works of love, and man becomes better by his penance man does not grow better, only more free from penalty.

XLV. Christians are to be taught that he who gives a man in need, and causes him to be and gives him money for pardons, purchases, not the indulgences of the pope, but the indignation of God.

XLVI. Christians are to be taught that unless they have more than they need, they are bound to keep back what is necessary for their own families, and by no means to squander it on pardons.

XLVII. Christians are to be taught that the buying of pardons is a matter of free will, and not of compulsion.

XLVIII. Christians are to be taught that the pope, in granting pardons, needs, and therefore desires, their devout prayer far more than the money they bring.

XLIX. Christians are to be taught that the pope's pardons are useful, if they do not put their trust in them, but altogether harmful, if through them they lose their fear of God.

L. Christians are to be taught that if the pope knew the condition of the penance-preachers, he would rather that the Pope's church should go to ashes, than that it should be built up with the skin, flesh and bones of his sheep.

LI. Christians are to be taught that it would be the pope's wish, as it is his duty, to give of his own money to very many of those from whom certain bankers of pardons cash money, even though the church of St. Peter might have to be sold.

LII. The assurance of salvation by letters of pardon is vain, even though the commissary, nay, even though the pope himself, were to stake his soul upon it.

LIII. They are enemies of Christ and of the pope, who put the blessed of God by altogether other in some Churches, in order that pardons may be preached in other.

LIV. Injury is done the Word of God when, in the same sermon, an equal or longer time is spent on pardons than on this Word.

LV. It must be the intention of the pope that if pardons, which are a very small thing, are celebrated with one half with single processions and ceremonies, then the Gospel, which is the very greatest thing, should be preached with a hundred bells, a hundred processions, a hundred ceremonies.

LVI. The "treasures of the Church" out of which the pope grants indulgences, are not sufficiently named or known among the people of Christ.

LVII. That they are not temporal treasures is certainly evident, for many of the leaders do not pour out such treasures to ready, but only collect them.

LVIII. They are they the merits of Christ and the Saints, for even without the pope, their always work grace for the more men, and the cross, death, and hell for the damned man.

LIX. St. Lawrence said that the treasures of the Church were the Church's poor, but he spoke according to the usage of the world in his own time.

LX. Without sadness we say that the keys of the Church, given by Christ's merit, are that treasure.

LXI. For it is clear that for the remission of penalties and of reserved cases, the power of the pope is in itself sufficient.

LXII. The vice treasury of the Church is the Most Holy Gospel of the glory and the grace of God.

LXIII. This vice treasury is naturally most abundant, but it makes the first to be lost.

LXIV. On the other hand, the treasury of indulgences is naturally most abundant, for it makes the first to be lost.

LXV. Christen the treasury of the Gospel are men with which they formerly were wont to buy for men of riches.

LXVI. The treasury of the indulgences are men with which they now buy for the riches of men.

LXVII. The indulgences which the preachers cry as the "greatest graces" are known to be such such as to let as they present can.

LXVIII. Yet they are in truth the very smallest graces compared with the grace of God and the mercy of the Cross.

LXIX. Bishops and curates are bound to admit the communication of apostolic pardons, with all reverence.

LXX. That still more are they bound to retain all their eyes and attend with all their ears, lest they may preach their own dreams instead of the communion of the pope.

LXXI. He who speaks against the truth of apostolic pardons, let him be anathema and accursed!

LXXII. That he who speaks against the first and license of the pardon preachers, let him be blessed!

LXXIII. The pope justly thunders against those who, by any art, contrive the injury of the souls in purgatory.

LXXIV. But much more they are bound to thunder against those who use the pretext of pardons to contrive the injury of holy love and truth.

LXXV. So think the papal pardons so great that they could absolve a man even if he had committed an impossible sin and violated the Mother of God - this is madness!

LXXVI. We say, on the contrary, that the papal pardons are not able to remove the very least of mortal sins, so far as the guilt is concerned.

LXXVII. It is said that even St. Peter, if he were now Pope, could not become greater graces. This is blasphemy against St. Peter and against the pope.

LXXVIII. We say, on the contrary, that even the present pope, and any pope at all, has greater graces at his disposal to sell the Gospel, powers, gifts of healing, etc., as it is written in I. Corinthians 14.

LXXIX. We say that the cross, clothed with the papal arm, which is set up by the preachers of indulgences, is of equal worth with the Cross of Christ, in Magdeburg.

LXXX. The bishops, curates and theologians who allow such talk to be spread among the people, will have an account to render.

LXXXI. One unbridled preaching of pardons makes it no easy matter, even for learned men, to retain the reverence due to the pope from death, or even from the blessed questionings of the lips.

LXXXII. We say - "Who does not the pope empty purgatory, for the sake of holy love and of the duty owed to the souls that are there, if he retains an infinite number of souls for the sake of miserable money with which to build a Church? The former release would be most just; the latter is most unjust."

LXXXIII. Again - "Who are mortuary and anniversary masses for the dead continued, and who does he not return or permit the withdrawal of the anniversary founded on their behalf, since it is wrong to pray for the redeemed?"

LXXXIV. Again - "What is this new trade of God and the pope, that let money they allow a man who is impious and their enemy to buy out of purgatory the pains sent of a friend of God, and do not rather, because of the pains and torments souls are sent, lose it for poor love's sake?"

LXXXV. Again - "Who are the penitential canons long since in actual fact and through sinners dropped and dead, now sanctified by the granting of indulgences, as though they were still alive and so late?"

LXXXVI. Again - "Who does not the pope whose wealth is better greater than the riches of the richest, hold out this one Church of St. Peter with his own money, rather than with the money of poor believers?"

LXXXVII. Again - "What is it that the pope remits, and what participation does he grant to those who, by perfect contrition, have a right to full remission and participation?"

LXXXVIII. Again - "What greater blessing could come to the Church than if the pope were to do a hundred times a day what he now does once and believe no more believe these remissions and participations?"

LXXXIX. "Since the pope, by his pardons, seeks the salvation of souls rather than money, who does he suspend the indulgences and pardons granted heretofore, since these have equal effect?"

XC. We return these arguments and replies of the late by letter alone, and not to render them by spoken statements. It is to injure the Church and the pope to the ridicule of their enemies, and to make Christian nations sad.

XCI. If, therefore, pardons were granted according to the value and merit of the pope, all these doubts would be readily resolved; nay, they would not exist.

XCII. Hence, then, with all these protests who say to the people of Christ, "Peace, peace," and there is no peace!

XCIII. Blessed be all those preachers who say to the people of Christ, "Cross, cross," and there is no cross!

XCIV. Christians are to be rebuffed that they be diligent in following Christ, their Lord, through penances, death, and hell.

XCV. That thus be confident of entering into heaven rather through many tribulations, than through the assurance of peace.

Luther's Reformation

- Indulgences were employed for hundreds of years
- During Luther's time, some Church administrators became focused on potential for financial benefits
- Germany → conflict brewing
 - Archbishop Albrecht of Magdeburg
 - Duke Frederick of Saxony
- October 31, 1517
 - Nailed or mailed?

Luther's Reformation

- None of Luther's theses were explicitly heretical
 - Aim was to challenge incorrect interpretations on indulgences
 - Voice pastoral concern about spiritual dangers
 - Did not see his theses as revolutionary manifestos
- Over half → implicitly heretical
 - Indulgences distract sinners from true repentance
 - Indulgences imply forgiveness through human, not divine, authority
 - Accused Catholic Church of usurping authority of Christ as mediator of grace
 - Advocated personal interpretation of Scripture

Luther's Reformation – From Debate to Dissension

- Invitation to debate
 - No one came forward
- Within weeks of posting/mailing Theses, ideas had spread
 - Printing press
- Ideas met with mixed response
 - Theses not immediately condemned
- Theses forwarded to Rome
 - Dominican Cardinal at Augsburg
 - Ordered to recant

Luther's Reformation – From Debate to Dissension

- Luther continued to write against indulgences
 - *Resolution on the Virtue of Indulgences*
- Holy See → indictment
 - Summoned Luther to Rome to explain his position
- Duke Frederick of Saxony
 - Arranged for public debate in Augsburg (1518)
 - Cardinal Cajetan

Luther's Reformation – A Lull in the Debate

- Interim of slightly more than two years
 - Duke Frederick of Saxony
- Luther threw himself into developing his theology
 - Public debate, sermons, pamphlets
 - Wave of public interest
- Radically new conception of the visible Church
 - Contrary to 1500 years of Christian tradition
 - Not divinely founded → origins historical, human
 - No Church hierarchy
 - Scripture alone

Luther's Reformation – The Debate

- 1519 – Debate at Leipzig
 - Johann Eck vs. Andreas Karlstadt, Martin Luther
 - Debate against Luther lasted twenty-three days (July 4– July 27)
- Required Luther to explain his positions more extensively and concretely than before
 - Papacy, purgatory, penance, etc.
 - Ideas clearly defined as heretical
- Pope Leo X issued the bull *Exsurge Domine* on June 15, 1520
 - Stopped short of excommunication
 - Condemned 41 propositions from Luther's writings
 - Luther responded by calling the Pope an anti-Christ

Luther's Reformation – The Break with Rome

- Luther wrote a letter to Pope Leo X on September 6, 1520
 - Laid out his case
 - Flattering language
 - Never sent
- December 10, 1520 → Luther and his supporters burned the *Exsurge*, copy of Canon Law
 - Said that it was symbolic – it was the Pope who should have been burned
- Wrote *Against the Bull of the Antichrist*
 - Pamphlet that called for all-out rebellion against the Catholic Church
- Diet of Worms

Luther's Reformation – Developing Theology

- Duke Frederick of Saxony – refuge in Wartburg
- Wrote extensively
 - Translation of New Testament into German
 - *Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation* (August, 1520)
 - *Prelude on the Babylonian Captivity of the Church* (October, 1520)
 - *On the Freedom of a Christian* (November, 1520)

Luther's Reformation

- *Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*
 - Total reorganization of the Church
 - End to priestly celibacy
 - End to Masses for the dead
 - Nationalization of churches – state has power over religious appointments, etc.
- *Prelude on the Babylonian Captivity of the Church*
 - Outlined a new theory about the nature of the Church, the sacraments
 - Proposed common priesthood of all believers
 - Recognized two sacraments – Baptism, the Eucharist
- *On the Freedom of a Christian*
 - Concept that as fully forgiven children of God, Christians no longer compelled to keep God's law
 - Freely and willingly serve God, their neighbors
 - Further develops the concept of justification by faith

Luther's Reformation - Influences

- John Wycliffe, William of Ockham, Jan Hus
 - Downplayed man's capacity for theological knowledge
 - Downplayed merit of good works
- Luther
 - Believed man could never fully escape deceptive attraction to sin
 - Denial of good works → faith alone
 - Corruption of the soul

Luther's Reformation

- Referred to idea of justification through faith alone as his major theological discovery
 - Letter of St. Paul to the Romans
 - Faith → righteousness
- Four major theological principles
 - *Sola scriptura* (Scripture alone)
 - *Sola fide* (Faith alone)
 - *Sola gratia* (Grace alone)
 - *Solo Christo* (Christ alone)
- Principles conceived in reaction to what he believed were false teachings of the Catholic Church

Four Principles

- *Sola Scriptura* (Scripture alone)
 - Held Sacred Scripture as the sole authority on faith and doctrine
 - Rejected tradition's role in its close link with the Scriptures, the authority of the Councils and the Pope
 - Rejected the idea that the Holy Spirit continues to dwell and teach through the Catholic Church
- *Sola Fide* (Faith alone)
 - Dismissed the value of corporal and spiritual works of mercy as a means to attaining righteousness

Four Principles

- *Sola Gratia* (Grace alone)
 - Held that every good action is a direct result of God's saving grace since it is beyond human capacity to do good
- *Solo Christo* (Christ alone)
 - Held that Christ must be the sole content of the Scriptures, the mediator of grace, and the subject of faith
 - Objected to some of the books of Scripture, including the Epistle of St. James

Luther's Theology

- Brought into question entirety of Christian worship, practice
 - Sacraments → God does not need material means through which he could impact grace; saved not by sacraments, but by faith
 - Transubstantiation → replaced with consubstantiation
 - Celibacy, monastic life

Luther's Theology – Advance of the Reformation

- While Luther was in Wartburg, Reformation began to gain momentum
- Andreas Karlstadt (1486-1541)
 - German priest
 - Friend of Luther
 - Influence on Calvinism
- Promoted Reformation while Luther was in Wartburg
 - Married Anna von Mochau
 - Celebrated Christmas Mass, 1521 in reformed style

Luther's Theology – A Split in the Reformation

- 1525 → Radical Reformation
 - Magisterial Protestantism → Luther, Calvin, Zwingli
 - Radical Protestantism → Karlstadt, Müntzer, Anabaptists

Reaction to Luther's Demands

- Emperor Charles V, Pope Leo X failed in efforts to arrest Luther
 - Duke of Saxony → sanctuary at Wartburg
- Charles V → two diversions
 - Ottoman-led Islamic threat
 - Rivalry with King François I of France
- Villagers, townspeople in Germany exploited distractions
 - Threw off Catholicism, secular obedience

Reaction to Luther's Demands – Great Peasants' War

- Great Peasants' War (1524-1525)
 - Separate insurrections that spread across Germany
 - Rapid urbanization
 - Throwing off of authority
 - Poorly organized, equipped
 - Estimated 100,000 killed
- Luther during the revolt
 - Supported the nobles in the conflict
 - *Admonition to Peace*
 - *Against the Rioting Peasants*
 - *Open Letter on the Harsh Book Against the Peasants*

Reaction to Luther's Demands – The Peasants' war

- Luther, other prominent reformers horrified by carnage
 - Drew up church ordinances
- 1528 – Duke of Saxony endorsed Luther's ordinances
 - Created model of Lutheran Protestantism as a state religion
- A minority of six German princes, kings of Denmark, Sweden followed suit
- Switzerland
 - Huldrych Zwingli (1484-1531)
- Scotland
 - John Knox (1514-1572)
- Northern Europe → pattern of alliances between Protestant reformers, the state

The English Reformation

- Last of the movements to bring about a Protestant revolution
 - Did not originate from theological, dogmatic issues → issue of secular authority
- Catholic Church in England at beginning of 16th century was in better condition than any country in Europe except Spain
 - Referred to as “Our Lady’s Dowry”
 - Strong relations between clergy, laity
 - Few clerical scandals
 - Popular support for religious, Church in general
 - King Henry VIII → named Defender of the Faith by the Pope in 1520 → *Defense of the Seven Sacraments*

English Reformation – The Tudor Dynasty

- Tudors → victors of War of the Roses
 - Forty-year struggle → havoc, brink of destruction
- Henry VII
 - First king of the House of Tudor
 - Restored calm, prosperity
 - Married Elizabeth of York
 - Increased his treasury by avoiding war, allying with Spain



English Reformation – The Tudor Dynasty



- Alliance with King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain
 - Married Prince Arthur to Princess Catherine of Aragon (November 14, 1501)
- Within six months, Prince Arthur was dead
 - 17 year old Catherine of Aragon was a widow → maintain alliance?
- Betrothed to younger son, Henry, six years her junior
 - Papal dispensation
- Married on June 11, 1509
 - Catherine was 24; Henry was 18

English Reformation – Henry and Catherine

- Henry VIII (1491-1547)
 - Became King of England April 21, 1509 (18 years old)
 - Handsome, popular, renowned athlete
 - Divine right of kings
 - Prohibited the introduction of Protestant literature into England
- Catherine of Aragon (1485-1536)
 - Highly educated, devout, courageous
- Two seemed devoted to each other → hoped for a male heir
 - Seven pregnancies → one surviving child
- Catherine was named Regent while Henry went to war in France
 - Expression of extreme trust
 - Oversaw the defeat of King James IV of Scotland → rode in full armor

- Catherine's last pregnancy (1518) ended in the death of their daughter after only a few hours
 - Catherine was 35 years old → advanced age for the period
- Henry realized that he would probably not have a male heir with his wife → look elsewhere
 - Bessie Blount → Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond (1519-1536)
 - Anne Boleyn (relationship began 1525)
- Henry began to seek a way to end his marriage
 - Leviticus
 - Invalid papal dispensation
 - God's punishment
- Petition to Pope Clement VII → annulment





English Reformation –³¹ Anne Boleyn

- Anne Boleyn (1501-1536)
 - Daughter of Earl of Wiltshire; related to Dukes of Norfolk through her mother
 - Sister of Mary Boleyn, one of Henry VIII's mistresses and mother of at least one of his children
 - Lady in waiting to Queen Mary of France, Henry VIII's sister
- Henry VIII was said to be madly in love with her
 - Captivating, witty, sophisticated, challenged him
 - Refused him for seven years
 - Lady in waiting to Queen Catherine
 - Made her Marquess of Pembroke (September 1, 1532)

English Reformation – The Dispensation and Divorce

- Pope Julius II had granted the dispensation in December, 1503
 - Catherine, chief lady-in-waiting had sworn marriage to Arthur was unconsummated
- Two possible reasons for annulment
 - Failure of a wife to have a live birth
 - Failure to consummate the marriage
- Henry and Catherine had been married for 22 years
 - Seven pregnancies, three live births
 - Princess Mary
- Henry sought annulment on grounds of incest

The English Reformation – The King's Great Matter³²

- Task fell to Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York
 - Son of a butcher who had risen to study at Oxford
 - Skillful, pragmatic chancellor
 - Had attempted to have Henry VIII named Holy Roman Emperor
- Wolsey convened an ecclesiastical court in England
 - Able to control outcome
 - Attended by papal legate who was recalled to Rome
- Pope Clement VII
 - Cautious man
 - Insisted on legitimate trial
 - Had to deal with Emperor Charles V – Catherine of Aragon's nephew



The English Reformation – The King's Great Matter

- Trial was held at Blackfriars in London
 - Catherine of Aragon speech
 - Trial descended into chaos
- The Pope ordered that the case be moved to Rome for trial
- Henry VIII dismissed Pope's decision, declared Wolsey a traitor
 - Wolsey → stripped of power, ordered back to London; died on the way

- Relations between England, Rome → strained
- Appointment of Thomas More as Lord Chancellor
 - Friend of the King
 - Hoped More's reputation would sway the mind of Clement VII
- More refused to touch the issue of annulment → resigned as Chancellor
- Answer to King's problem
 - Thomas Cranmer
 - Thomas Cromwell



The English Reformation – The King's Whore

- Thomas Cranmer → appointed new Archbishop of Canterbury
 - Personal confessor of Anne Boleyn
 - Secret Lutheran
- After ordination, Cranmer officiated over secret marriage of Henry and Anne
 - January 25, 1533
 - Anne was pregnant
- May, 1533 → Cranmer nullified Henry's first marriage to Catherine
 - Recognized validity of Henry's new marriage to Anne
 - Recognized legitimacy of Anne's unborn child; bastardized Princess Mary
- May 31, 1533 → Anne is crowned Queen of England
- September 7, 1533 → Princess Elizabeth

The English Reformation – “The Act”

- Henry turned to Parliament for acknowledgement of his supremacy over the Church in England
- Act of Supremacy (1534)
 - King was proclaimed Supreme Head of the Church in England
 - Anne Boleyn recognized as Queen
 - Princess Elizabeth became heir to the throne → replaced her 18 year old half-sister Mary
 - Pope no longer recognized as having any religious authority within England
- All matters of faith, ecclesiastical appointment, maintenance of ecclesiastical properties → controlled by the King
 - Dissolution of monasteries, convents

The English Reformation – “The Act”

- All subjects of the Crown required to take an oath of allegiance
 - Punishable by imprisonment
- Speaking out against the Act → punishable by death
 - Treason Act
- Henry VIII determined to enforce the Act
 - Eighteen Carthusians (1535-1537)
 - John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester (June, 1535)
 - Thomas More (July, 1535)

The English Reformation – Dissolution of the Abbeys

- Thomas Cromwell
 - Major advocate for Henry's new regime
 - Administrator under Wolsey → had overseen confiscation of Church properties
- *Act for the Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries (1535)*
 - 318 monasteries, religious houses closed
 - 1,500 religious displaced
 - Repealed in 1969
- *Act for the Dissolution of the Greater Monasteries (1539)*
 - 552 monasteries, religious houses closed
 - Repealed in 1969
- Greatest land redistribution in England since 1066
 - Monasteries stripped, torn down

The English Reformation – Dissolution of the Abbeys

- Lower classes suffered significantly
 - Towns ruined by wholesale redistribution of land
 - Loss of monasteries, convents → charity, medical care, etc.
- Pilgrimage of Grace (October, 1536)
 - Insurrection
 - Leaders → impress the King with demands by a show of force
 - Wanted to bring England back to Roman Catholic Church
 - Leadership arrested, executed

The English Reformation – Six Articles

- Henry VII still considered himself a Catholic
 - Continued to fight against introduction of Lutheranism into England
- *Six Articles* (1539) → main teachings of the English Church
 - Transubstantiation
 - Communion under one species
 - Clerical celibacy
 - Observance of vows of chastity
 - Permission for private Masses
 - Importance of Sacramental Confession
- Prohibited English translation of the Bible

Henry's Personal Crisis

- Henry soon grew tired of Anne Boleyn
 - Two pregnancies after Elizabeth → stillborn sons
 - Growing increasingly demanding
- Henry began to believe that God was punishing him
 - Withholding live, legitimate sons
- Henry was also attracted to one of Anne's ladies in waiting, Jane Seymour
 - Opposite of energetic, passionate Anne
 - Quite, reserved, pious, obedient BUT had a will of iron

Henry's Personal Crisis



- Catherine of Aragon died in January, 1536
 - Cleared Henry's way to get rid of Anne
- Thomas Cromwell → charges of adultery, incest, treason against Anne
 - Mark Smeaton – Flemish musician
 - Sir Henry Norris
 - Sir Francis Weston
 - Sir William Bereton
 - George Boleyn, Viscount Rochford
- Anne Boleyn, those accused with her found guilty
 - Marriage was annulled on May 14, 1536 → Elizabeth bastardized
 - Beheaded May 19, 1536

Jane Seymour

- Jane Seymour (1508-1537)
 - Engaged to Henry VIII on May 20, 1536
 - Married to Henry VIII on May 30, 1536
 - Sympathetic to Queen Catherine, Lady Mary
 - Strict enforcement of decorum as Queen
- A male heir
 - Edward VI born on October 12, 1537
 - Jane died October 24, 1537, probably of puerperal fever





Anne of Cleves

45

- Marriage negotiations began not long after Queen Jane's death
 - Henry did not remarry for three years
- Thomas Cromwell proposed sister of Protestant Duke of Cleves
 - Hans Holbein the Younger
- Anne of Cleves (1515-1557)
 - First meeting with the King did not go well (January 1, 1540)
 - Married January 6, 1540
- Henry immediately began looking for a way to annul the marriage
 - Downfall of Thomas Cromwell
- Anne agreed → Princess of England; endowed with extensive property
 - Independence

Catherine Howard

- Marriage to Anne of Cleves annulled July 9, 1540
- Henry VIII married Catherine Howard on July 28, 1540
- Catherine Howard (1523-1542)
 - Cousin of Anne Boleyn
 - Lady in waiting to Queen Anne of Cleves
 - Young, pretty, vivacious
 - “Rose without a thorn”
 - Alleged to have had an affair with Thomas Culpeper → treason
 - Arrested November 1, 1541
 - *Royal Assent by Commission Act of 1541*
 - Executed February 13, 1542





Catherine Parr

47

- By this time, Henry VIII was 51 years old
 - Grossly obese
 - Suppurating ulcers on his leg
 - General ill health
- Catherine Howard (1512-1548)
 - Goddaughter of Queen Catherine of Aragon
 - Had outlived two husbands
 - Highly intelligent, passion for learning
 - February, 1543 → part of Lady Mary's household; caught the king's eye
- Married to Henry VIII July 12, 1543
 - Took the children under her wing → happiness, peace, family life
 - Threatened with arrest due to her Lutheran beliefs

Catherine Parr

- Survived Henry VIII
 - Remarried six months after Henry VIII's death without permission
- Died September 5, 1548
 - Six days after giving birth to her only child – Mary Seymour
 - Puerperal fever
- Poem
 - “Divorced, beheaded, died; divorced, beheaded, survived”

The English Reformation – Edward VI

- Henry VIII died on January 28, 1547
- Prince of Wales, aged 9, became King Edward VI (1537-1553)
 - Son of Henry VIII and Queen Jane Seymour
- Protestant cause seemed to surge into England after the death of Henry VIII
 - Six Articles quickly repealed, replaced
- Seat of government fell into hands of Edward VI's two major ministers
 - The Duke of Somerset (Edward's maternal uncle)
 - Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury



The English Reformation – Edward VI

- Changes in English Church were significant
 - Translations of Lutheran writings were now permitted
 - Cranmer published Lutheran catechism and *The Book of Common Prayer*
 - Primary characteristics of Catholic Mass were removed from worship
- Edward VI died of tuberculosis at the age of 15
 - Religious changes had not yet become permanent

The English Reformation – Challenges to Succession

- Will of Henry VIII
 - Left throne to son Edward and his children
 - Mary and her children
 - Elizabeth and her children
 - Should previous three die childless, throne was to pass to descendants of Henry's youngest sister, Mary
 - Bypassed children of his older sister, Margaret
- *The Third Act of Succession of 1544*
 - Returned Mary and Elizabeth to the line of succession → still illegitimate
- Mary (1516-1558)
 - Daughter of Catherine of Aragon
 - Devout Catholic

The English Reformation – Challenges to Succession

- Edward VI wrote his own will on his deathbed
 - Disregarded his half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth
 - Left the throne to his Protestant cousin, Lady Jane Grey
- After Edward's death, Lady Jane Grey was named Queen
- Lady Jane Grey (1537-1554)
 - Daughter of Duke and Duchess of Suffolk
 - One of the most learned woman of the age
 - Very strict childhood
 - Extremely committed Protestant
- Proclaimed Queen on July 10, 1553
 - Popular support was behind Mary



My desire for the succession; ~~mark~~ 317

For lakke of ^{issue} of my body. To the L Frañ
ceses heires masles, ^{if she have any} for lakke of such issue, to the
L' Jane heires masles, To the L Katerins heires
masles, To the L Maries heires masles, To
the heires masles of the daughters with she
she shal have hereafter. Then to the L Mar
gets heires masles. For lakke of such issue,
To the heires masles of the L Jans daughters
To the heires masles of the L Katerins daughters
and so forth til you come to the L mar
gets ^{daughters} heires masles.

The English Reformation – Challenges to Succession

- Conspirators failed to capture Lady Mary
 - She fled and rallied supporters
- Mary proclaimed Queen in London on July 19, 1553
 - Jane and her husband were imprisoned in the Tower of London
 - “Nine Days Queen”
 - 1554 - Lady Jane was later executed → was initially to be spared (Source 17.1)
- Queen Mary I was the first undisputed Queen Regnant in English history



The English Reformation– Mary I

- Mary I (1516-1558)
 - Daughter of Henry VIII and Queen Catherine of Aragon
- Ardent Catholic → moved quickly to restore Church of England to communion with Rome
 - All Edwardian enactments were repealed
 - England reunited with Rome in 1554
 - Did not press for the return of Church lands confiscated by her father
- Married the son of Emperor Charles V, King Philip II of Spain
 - Unfortunate decision → lost support among her nobles, people
 - Catholicism → “otherness”
 - Calais



The English Reformation – Mary I

- Religious policy
 - Heresy laws from reign of Henry VIII were reintroduced by Parliament
 - Advisors from the Pope, Emperor Charles V, English Catholic bishops, and Spain urged prudence → did not want to alienate subjects, encourage rebellion
- Queen Mary believed that it was her duty to rid the country of heretics
 - 800 wealthy Protestants fled England for Protestant countries on the Continent
 - 283 Protestant were executed during her five year reign
- Queen Mary died in 1558
 - Did not have any children
 - Hysterical pregnancies, cancer

The English Reformation – Questions of Succession

- Legitimacy of Elizabeth
 - Had been declared illegitimate after Anne Boleyn's execution
 - Catholic Europe did not acknowledge her parents' marriage as valid
- Without Elizabeth, the English throne would have gone to Queen Mary Stuart of Scotland
 - Granddaughter of Henry VIII's sister, Margaret
 - Recently married to King of France
 - Catholic
- Elizabeth was a Protestant and daughter of Henry VIII
 - England did not want a foreign Catholic monarch

Elizabeth I



- Elizabeth I (1533-1603)
 - Daughter of Henry VIII and Queen Anne Boleyn
 - Extremely intelligent
 - Considered one of the most well educated women of the age
 - Became Queen at age of 25
 - “The Virgin Queen”, “Gloriana”
- Surrounded herself with strong advisors
 - William Cecil
 - Helped her complete Protestant revolution in England
 - 1563 → Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* is first published

The English Reformation – Elizabeth I

- Four major problems
 - Rival Queen
 - Spanish ambitions
 - Religious conflicts
 - Financial difficulties
- Religious policy
 - Maintained outward appearance of Catholicism
 - Incorporated Protestant doctrine into Church of England
 - *Thirty-nine Articles* (1563)
 - Prohibited celebration of the Mass

The Religious Reformation – Elizabeth I

- 1559 – Prohibition of practice of Catholic faith
 - Elizabeth hoped that most Catholic would convert; those that would not would just die off
- Catholic who would not renounce – recusants – were initially tolerated
 - Catholics continued to call for reunification with Rome
 - Severity of religious penal laws increased
- Rising of the North in 1569
 - Attempt by Catholic nobles in the north of England to depose Elizabeth I
 - Unsuccessful
 - Led to excommunication of Elizabeth I in 1570 → significantly worsened situation for English Catholics

The English Reformation – Elizabeth I

- Excommunication was a terrible mistake
- Campaign of legislation to drive out Catholicism
 - Forbade any public celebration of Catholic rites
 - Treasonable for any papal document to be published or found in England
 - Treasonable for any English subject to be reconciled with Rome
 - Treasonable to possess Catholic books, religious items
 - Treasonable to be a Catholic priest
 - Treasonable for an Englishman to be trained as a priest in Europe and return to England
 - Fines for failing to attend Anglican services
- Punishments for treason
 - Exile
 - Execution

The English Reformation – Mary, Queen of Scots

- Into this mix is thrown Queen Mary of Scotland
- Mary Stuart (1542-1587)
 - Daughter of James V of Scotland and Marie de Guise
 - Granddaughter of Henry VIII's elder sister, Margaret → possible heir to English throne
 - Became Queen when she was six days old
 - “Rough Wooing”
 - 1547 → Sent to France for her safety and betrothal to Dauphin of France
 - Described as beautiful, vivacious, intelligent, well-educated, very tall
 - 1558 → Married François, Dauphin of France
 - 1560 → François, now King of France, dies
 - 1561 → Mary returns to Scotland



The English Reformation – Mary, Queen of Scots

- Mary's relationship to England was continually entangled in controversy
 - Position as heir to the throne made her a threat to Elizabeth
 - Devout Catholic
- Made gestures indicating belief that Elizabeth was illegitimate Queen
 - 1558 → Elizabeth becomes Queen → Mary's father-in-law, King Henri II of France, declared Mary the rightful Queen. Mary, Francis added coat of arms of England to personal banner

The English Reformation – Mary, Queen of Scots

- Mary returns to Scotland for the first time in 14 years
 - Conflict of religions → Mary was Catholic, country was increasingly Protestant
 - Protestant Lords, John Knox
 - Religious tolerance
- Mary knew she needed to marry and produce an heir
 - Chose Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley → English cousin
 - Married in 1565 → infuriated Elizabeth
 - Terrible decision
- Mary and Darnley's son, James, born June 19, 1566
- February 10, 1567 → Darnley is murdered; Mary and Lord Bothwell, an alleged lover, are among those suspected

The English Reformation – Mary, Queen of Scots



- April 24, 1567 → Mary is abducted by Bothwell
- May 15, 1567 → Mary and Bothwell marry in a Protestant ceremony
 - Disastrous decision → alienated both Protestant and Catholic subjects
- June, 1567 → 26 peers rebel
 - Mary is denounced as an adulteress and murderer
 - Imprisoned
- July 24, 1567 → forced to abdicate in favor her one-year-old James
 - Bothwell → exiled; dies insane in Danish prison in 1578
- May 2, 1568 → Mary escapes

The English Reformation – Mary, Queen of Scots

- Mary had two options
 - Escape to France → powerful relatives, wealth, freedom
 - Escape to England → Elizabeth was her cousin, had voiced her anger at Mary's forced abdication

The English Reformation – Mary, Queen of Scots

- Mary chose to go to England → not wisest decision
- Elizabeth had insisted that Mary be immediately restored to throne
 - Realized that leaving Mary free in England was not an option
- Mary was placed in custody as Elizabeth's "guest"
 - Put on trial for murder → Casket Letters
 - Verdict was a draw
- Mary remained in custody for 19 years
 - Elizabeth under periodic pressure to execute her cousin → refused
 - Evidence soon brought that would change her mind

The English Reformation – Mary, Queen of Scots

- Mary remained under house arrest for 19 years
- Sir Francis Walsingham → spy chief
 - Gilbert Gifford
 - Letters
- Babington Plot → 1586
- August 11, 1586 → Mary is arrested, taken to Fotheringhay Castle
- October, 1586 → tried for treason
 - Denied the charges
 - Denied the legitimacy of the court
- October 25 → found guilty, sentenced to death

The English Reformation – Mary, Queen of Scots

- Elizabeth was deeply conflicted
 - Anointed Queen
 - Clandestine way to “shorten the life” of Mary
- February 8, 1587 → Mary is executed
 - Elizabeth was furious

The English Reformation – The Spanish Armada

- Philip II of Spain → enraged at beheading of Mary
- Planned invasion of England
 - Claimed right to English throne through marriage to Queen Mary I
 - Elizabeth was financially supporting Protestant rebellions in the Spanish Netherlands
 - English “Sea Dogs” had been raiding Spanish treasure galleons for years
- “Invincible Armada” was a failure
 - Poor organization
 - English had more maneuverable ships
 - English had “home court advantage” → English Channel
 - Unexpected storm



- Defeat of the Armada was a turning point in English, Spanish, European history
 - Shattered image of invincible Spain
 - Established English naval supremacy
 - Continued England support of Protestant cause on the Continent

Calvinism in Geneva and France

- King of France controlled all church appointments
 - Did not take final step of creating independent state church
 - Competition with Emperor Charles V for papal favor
- François I's policy → exile or burning at the stake
 - Religious conformity → unity
 - Maintaining own power → German Peasants' Rebellion



Calvinism in Geneva and France

- John Calvin (1509-1564)
 - French lawyer
 - Exile
- March, 1536 → *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
 - Begins with letter to King François I → defense of Calvin's faith
 - Statement of doctrinal position of the reformers
 - Instruction book
 - First expression of his theology → predestination
 - Enforcement of morality through formal code → administered by local authority

Calvinism in Geneva and France

- August, 1536 → Calvin arrives in Geneva
 - Asked by friend to stay and help reform church
- November, 1537 → Calvin and friend expelled from Geneva
 - Relocated to Strausbourg (1538-1541)
- September, 1541 → returned to Geneva
 - Strausbourg agreed to “lend” him for six months
- Geneva (1541-1564)
 - Initiated administration of religious laws through local authority
 - Allowed charging interest on loans → wealth leading to glimpse of fate
- Michael Servetus (Source 17.2)

Calvinism in Geneva and France

- After Calvin's death, Calvinist preachers traveled to France, the Netherlands
 - Organized first clandestine independent Calvinist congregations
- Self-organization by independent congregations → hallmark of Calvinism
 - Alternative to Lutheran state religion

The Catholic Reformation

- Council of Trent
 - Met in three sessions
 - 1545-1547
 - 1551-1552
 - 1562-1563
- Purposes
 - To condemn the doctrines of Protestantism and clarify Catholic doctrine
 - To effect a reformation in discipline, administration
 - Reaffirm the Church as the ultimate interpreter of Scripture
 - Define the relationship of faith and works
 - Affirm disputed practices (indulgences, veneration of saints, Masses for the dead, etc.)

The Catholic Reformation

- Sweeping decrees on self-reform, dogmatic definitions that clarified virtually every doctrine contested by Protestants
 - Eliminated monetary donations for indulgences
 - Required bishops to live in their sees
- Revitalized the Catholic Church
- Revival of Roman Inquisition
 - 1559 → first Index of Prohibited Books
- St. Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556)
 - Founder of Society of Jesus → Jesuits
 - Education of clergy
 - Network of Catholic schools, colleges
 - Missionaries to Americas, Asia

Religious Wars and Political Restoration

- Growth of Calvinism in France → civil war
- Dutch war against Spanish dominance
- English civil war
- Thirty Years' War
- Denominational toleration
- Centralizing states → polities based on absolutism

Civil War in France

- Mid-16th century → France plagued by internal religious conflict
 - Rising absolutist tendencies of Valois kings threatened independence of nobility
 - Many landed gentry converted to Calvinism → maintain independence from Crown
 - Weak papal authority in France
- France was split into three major groups
 - House of Guise – ardent Catholic faction; Dukes and Cardinals of Lorraine
 - Huguenot faction – led by Prince of Condé and Admiral Coligny
 - *Politiques* – purely political; religion was not a deciding factor; Queen Catherine de Medici

Civil War in France

- Guise Faction
 - Influential through aid given to François I during wars against Charles V
 - Descendants of Charlemagne → distant claim to French throne
 - Marie de Guise – Regent of Scotland, mother to Mary Stuart
- Huguenot Faction
 - Sought to undermine authority of Guise family
 - Local liberties in religious worship
 - Opposed Spanish influence in France
- *Politique* Faction
 - No strong religious ties
 - Used political situation to further own ambitions
 - Queen Mother of France, Catherine de Medici

Civil War in France

- Growth of Calvinism
 - 1,200 congregations
 - Essentially an urban denomination
 - 10% of population were Huguenots
 - Formidable challenge to French Catholicism
- Uneasy relationship between Huguenots and Catholics
 - Groups of agitators crashed each other's church services
- 1560 → Charles IX becomes king at nine years old
 - Catherine de Medici was Regent
- As Regent, Catherine supported further toleration of Huguenots

Civil War in France

- French Wars of Religion
 - First war → 1562-63
 - Second war → 1567-68
 - Third war → 1568-70
- Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (1570)
 - Ended conflict
 - Granted Huguenots control of four fortified towns
 - Protestants able to hold public office
 - Marie de Medici promised to give her daughter in marriage to Protestant Prince Henri de Navarre

Civil War in France

- Rising tensions in Paris surrounded the marriage of Marguerite to Henri
- Four days after wedding, Admiral Coligny was attacked, seriously wounded
 - Difficult to say who was responsible for attack
- Fear grew over possible Huguenot reprisals
 - Coligny's brother-in-law had a 4,000-strong army just outside Paris
- August 23, 1572 → St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
 - Charles IX, Catherine de Medici decided to order elimination of Huguenot leaders
 - City gates ordered shut
 - Population armed in the event of Huguenot uprising

Civil War in France

- Admiral Coligny was stabbed in his apartment, thrown out the window, beheaded in the garden
- Over 2,000 Huguenot nobility were murdered
- Violence spread throughout the city → lasted three days
- Charles IX sent orders to provincial governors → prevent spread of violence
 - August to October → similar massacres in twelve other cities
- Impossible to get an accurate number of the dead
 - Modern estimates range from 5,000 to 30,000
- St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre renewed civil war → particularly brutal
 - 17 years of conflict

Civil War in France - War of the Three Henrys

- Henri III (1551-1589)
 - Third son of Catherine de Medici
 - Became king after Charles IX died in 1575
 - Attempted to end religious conflict by agreeing to concessions of toleration
 - Heir was Protestant cousin and brother-in-law, Henri de Navarre
- The Catholic League (1576)
 - Formed by Henri, Duc de Guise → demanded end of toleration
 - Forced Henri III to issue an edict suppressing Protestantism, excluding Henri de Navarre from the throne (1584)
 - Strong Spanish support

Civil War in France – The War of the Three Henrys

- Defeat of Spanish Armada in 1588 → questioned Spanish power
- December 23, 1588 → Henri III invited Duc de Guise and his brother, Cardinal de Guise, to the Château de Blois
 - Royal guardsmen assassinated Duc de Guise, Cardinal de Guise
 - Duc's heir, his son Charles, was imprisoned
- Parlement issued charges against King Henri III
 - Fled Paris
 - Joined forces with Henri de Navarre
- 1589 → Henri III was preparing to attack Paris when he was stabbed and killed by a member of the Catholic League
 - Last of the Valois kings

Civil War in France

- Catholics initially refused to recognize Henri de Navarre as King
 - Sought Spanish aid
- Henri de Navarre was unable to take Paris by force
 - Decided to convert to Catholicism
 - “Paris is well worth a Mass”
- Welcomed into Paris, crowned Henri IV (1594)

Civil War in France

- Henri IV understood that religious tensions could destroy fragile hold on the throne
- Edict of Nantes (1598)
 - Allowed every noble who was also a landholder the right to hold Protestant services in the privacy of his own household
 - Allowed legal practice of Protestantism in towns where majority of population was Protestant
 - 100 towns were granted the right to fortify themselves with Protestant garrisons under Protestant commanders
 - Protestants granted same civil rights as Catholics, same chances for public office, admittance into universities (which were Catholic)

Civil War in France

- Assassinated in 1610
 - François Ravillac
- Edict of Nantes revoked by Louis XIV in 1685
 - Edict of Fontainebleau
 - Lack of universal adherence to Catholicism did not work with Louis XIV's idea of perfect autocracy
 - Large-scale emigration of Huguenots to the Netherlands, Germany, England

Dutch Wars of Independence

- Philip II → King of Spain and the Netherlands
 - French-speaking regions of Wallonia
 - Dutch-speaking regions of Flanders, Holland
- Staunch supporter of Catholic Reformation
 - Asked Jesuits, Inquisition to root out Protestants
- High levels of taxation in the Netherlands
 - Very wealthy territories
 - Wars waged against important trading partners
- Centralization of royal power
 - Loss of local control

Dutch Wars of Independence



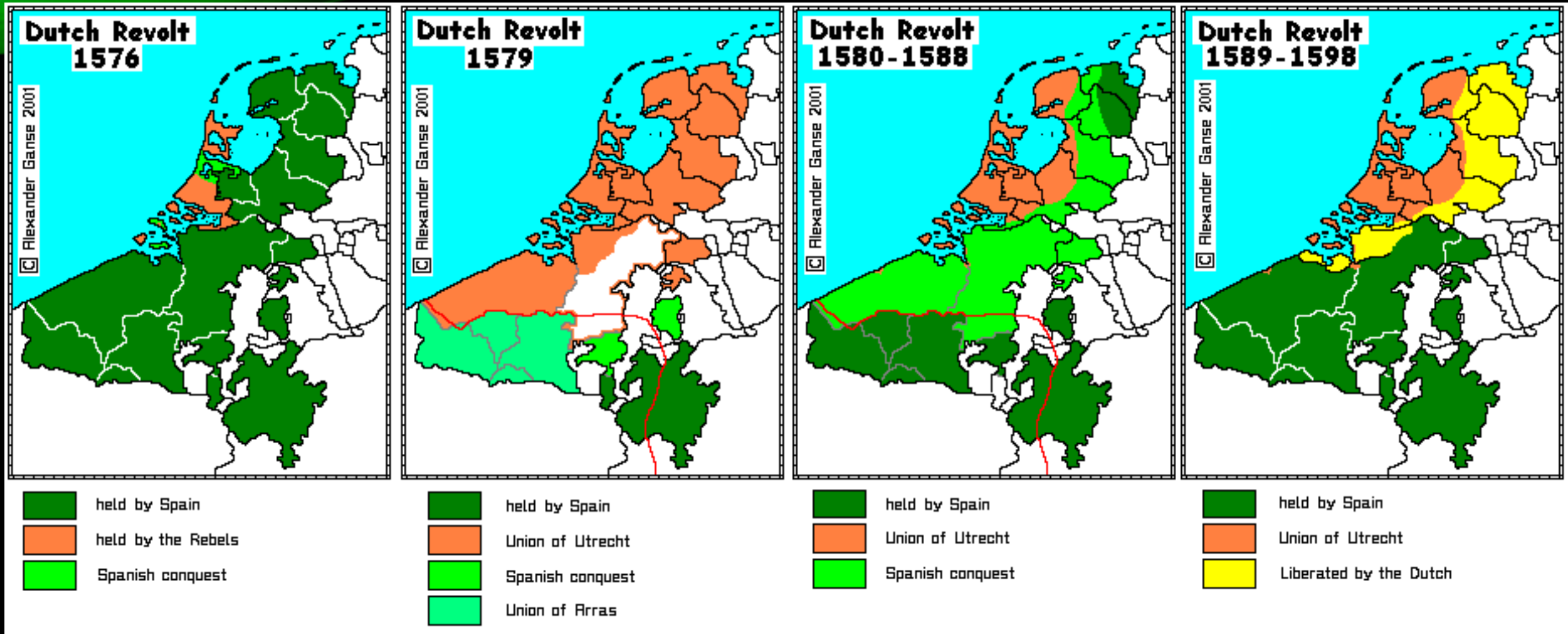
- 1565 - Tension in the Netherlands
 - Rebellious nobility
 - Religious tension
 - Bad harvests
 - Economic difficulties
- 1566 → iconoclastic riots beginning in Flanders, spreading through Netherlands
 - Catholic churches, religious buildings stormed, desecrated
 - Religious art destroyed
- Philip sent “The Iron Duke” to Brussels with 10,000 troops
 - Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba

Dutch Wars of Independence

- Alba's army successfully suppressed the rebellion
 - Re-imposed Catholicism
 - Executed more than 1,000 rebels
 - Fueled unrest
- 1572 → Renewal of revolt
 - Spain engaged in multiple wars → limits on military
- 1576 – Pacification of Ghent
 - Internal treaty amongst provinces of Netherlands
 - Agreed to religious toleration
 - Fight together against Spain

Dutch Wars of Independence

- Union of Arras
 - January 6, 1579 → six state in south of Netherlands broke away from Pacification of Ghent
 - Expressed loyalty to Spanish king
- Union of Utrecht
 - January 23, 1579 → remaining eleven states in the north
 - United Provinces of the Dutch Republic
 - Recognized by Spain in 1609
- Full independence in 1648



Dutch War of Independence

- Government
 - Head of republic → governor (*stadhouder*)
 - Representative body → States General
 - Privileged religious body → Calvinist Dutch Reformed Church
- Religious groups
 - 20% population → Calvinist
 - Sizeable groups of Catholic, other Protestants
 - Jews

Civil War in England

- Prevalent form of non-Anglican Protestantism in England → Calvinism
 - Approximately 10% of population
- Vast majority of English were Anglican
- Roman Catholics → 3%
- Anglicans able to hold Calvinists in check
 - Calvinists → fractious group
- Puritans
 - Demanded abolition of Anglican clerical hierarchy
 - New church order of independent congregations
 - “Purify” the Anglican Church of “popery”

Civil War in England

- Early 17th century → Anglican Church reform began to slow
 - Successors of Elizabeth I were NOT Catholic
 - James VI/I → Protestant (1603-1625)
 - Charles I → Protestant (1625-1649)
 - Charles II → Protestant (1660-1685)
 - James II → Catholic convert (1685-1688)
- Puritan movement began to gain traction
 - Puritans to Holland then to North America → Plymouth Colony
 - Puritans began to agitate at home



Civil War in England

- Stuart kings began efforts to solidify absolutist monarchy
 - Resulted in conflicts → lead to development of constitutional democracy
- James VI/I (1566-1625)
 - King of Scotland since 1567
 - Succeeded Elizabeth I as King of England in 1603
 - Initially tolerated non-Anglicans but policy changed over time
- Catholicism, Calvinism seen as a threat
 - 1605 → Gunpowder Plot
 - James tolerated Puritan churches, but tithes had to be paid to Anglican Church

Civil War in England

- Charles I (1600-1649)
 - Succeeded James VI/I
 - Attempted to expand limits of royal authority
- Collected taxes without consent of Parliament
 - Members resented being bypassed
 - Slight majority of House of Commons was Puritan → stalled religious reform
- Charles I forced to recall Parliament to ask for money
 - Without guarantees of religious toleration, Calvinist-controlled Parliament refused to grant Charles sufficient funds for his policies
- Charles dissolved Parliament → ruled without them for 12 years



Civil War in England

- War in Scotland broke out → Charles forced to recall Parliament to help raise troops
- Charles attempted to force Anglican uniformity on Scottish, Puritan subjects
 - Outbreak of the English Civil War of 1642-1651
- Royalists vs. Roundheads
- New Model Army
 - Professional body of 22,000 Parliamentary troops
 - Cleansing villages of “frivolous” seasonal festivals
- Charles’ Royalist troops were defeated
- Rump Parliament took power (1649-1653)
 - Parliament made up only of members who supported trial, conviction of the King

Republic, Restoration, and Revolution

- Charles I was put under house arrest, accused of treason, tried, condemned
 - Controversial even at the time → Lord Fairfax
 - Was not present for the majority of his trial
 - Denied the authority of the court
 - Public beheading on January 30, 1649
- Establishment of republican theocracy
 - Blue Laws (1650)

Republic, Restoration, and Revolution

- Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)
 - Gentry family, descended from sister of Thomas Cromwell
 - Commander of New Model Army
 - Reigned as Lord Protector 1653-1658



Republic, Restoration, and Revolution

- Campaign in Ireland (1649-1650)
 - Ireland had supported Charles I and his successor, Charles II
 - Cromwell led a Parliamentary army of 10,000 into Ireland
 - Drogheda and Wexford
 - Conquest of Ireland lasted almost three years after Cromwell's departure in 1650
 - Act for the Settlement of Ireland of 1652
 - Crop burning, starvation
 - 600,000 deaths out of a total population of 1,400,000
 - Plantation
 - Priests executed on sight

Republic, Restoration, and Revolution

- Campaign in Scotland (1650-1651)
 - Scots proclaimed Charles II King in 1650
 - Cromwell invaded Scotland after pleading with leaders of the Scottish Kirk to reconsider → had been his allies
 - Battle of Dunbar (1650)
 - Battle of Worcester (1651)
 - Sack of Dundee (1651)
 - Kept under military occupation during the Commonwealth (1649-1660)
 - Line of fortifications sealing off Highlands
 - Ruled from England
 - No wholesale confiscations of land, property
 - Presbyterian Kirk was allowed to continue as before

Republic, Restoration, and Revolution

- 1653 → Instrument of Government
 - Made Cromwell Lord Protector for Life
 - End of Republic → beginning of Protectorate
- Ruled largely without the input of Parliament
 - Due to his continued popularity with the army
- Objectives
 - To “heal and settle” the nation after the Civil War
 - Spiritual and moral reform
- Godly country of godly people
 - Passage of “Moral Laws”

Republic, Restoration, and Revolution

- Oliver Cromwell died in 1658 → title of Lord Protector passed to his son, Richard
- Richard had no power base in the army, Parliament
 - Forced to resign in 1659
- 1660 → Charles II invited back to England to take the throne



Republic, Restoration, and Revolution

- Charles II (1630-1685)
 - Eldest son of Charles I
 - Had lived in exile in France since 1651
 - Crowned King in 1660
 - Had no legitimate children → acknowledged at least 12 illegitimate ones
- 1678 → Popish Plot
 - Catholic minority accused of plotting French invasion of England, massacre of all prominent Protestants
 - King Charles II's Catholic wife was also accused
 - Hysteria swept London
 - James, Duke of York





Republic, Restoration, and Revolution

- James VII/II (1633-1701)
 - Brother of Charles II
 - Had converted to Catholicism while in exile
- Parliament was wary of Catholic succession
 - James' heir was his eldest daughter, Mary, a firm Protestant
- 1688 → James' second wife, Maria of Modena, gave birth to a son, James Francis Edward
 - New heir
 - Catholic
- Parliament claimed the "right to revolution" → "Glorious Revolution"
- James II → forced to abdicate and into exile
- Parliament offered the Crown to Mary and her husband, William of Orange

Republic, Restoration, and Revolution

- William and Mary had to agree to share power with Parliament
 - English Bill of Rights (1689)
 - Constitutional monarchy
- 1701 → Act of Settlement
 - Barred Catholics from politics
 - Prohibited Catholics from sitting on the throne
 - Partially repealed in 2011



The Thirty Years' War in Germany

- Final great War of Religion
 - Took place within the Holy Roman Empire between 1618 and 1648
 - Permanently divided Germany between Protestant, Catholic camps
 - Undermined the political development of a unified Germany
- Factors that brought about the war
 - Waged by independent German princes, both Catholic and Protestant
 - Peace of Augsburg
 - Spread of Calvinism
 - Religious tension

The Thirty Years' War in Germany

- Four phases of the Thirty Years' War
 - Bohemian (1618-1625)
 - Danish (1625-1629)
 - Swedish (1630-1635)
 - French (1635-1648)

The Thirty Years' War in Germany – Bohemian Phase

- Bohemian nobility → predominantly Protestant
- Holy Roman Emperor Matthias was also King of Bohemia → allowed for religious toleration
- As reign drew to a close, Protestants began to worry about his successor
 - Catholic Habsburg domination
- Matthias named Ferdinand of Styria his heir as King of Bohemia
 - Proponent of Catholic Reformation
 - Convinced Emperor to stop construction on some Protestant chapels on royal land
- Bohemian Estates protested
- Defenestration of Prague

The Thirty Years' War

- After Emperor Matthias died in 1619, Ferdinand was elected Holy Roman Emperor
- At the same time, Bohemian nobles deposed him as King of Bohemia
 - Replaced with Frederick of Palatine → Calvinist
 - Could not gain broad international support
- Used Dutch, English funds to raise an army
 - Frederick was James VI/I's son-in-law
- Ferdinand assembled his own army
 - Supported by Spain, papacy





The Thirty Years' War

- 1620 → Forces meet at White Mountain outside Prague
 - First battle of the War
 - Protestant forces defeated
- Frederick – the “Winter King” – was deposed
- Frederick’s former electorate of Palatine was given to Maximilian of Bavaria, a Catholic

The Thirty Years' War – Danish Phase

- King Christian IV of Denmark
 - Took the lead of the Protestant resistance
 - Also Duke of Holstein → northern German region
 - Major Protestant prince
 - Desired to use control of Denmark, Holstein to extend Danish sphere of influence
 - Obtained aid from England, the Dutch and France
- In an effort to counter this new threat, Ferdinand asked General Wallenstein to form a new army
 - Unruly, no sense of imperial loyalty, pillaged instead of paid



The Thirty Years' War

- Armies of Christian IV were driven back
 - Ferdinand's forces secured large portions of northern German state
 - 1629 → Edict of Restitution
- Germany was firmly under Ferdinand's control
 - Successes of the Protestant Reformation on the verge of being undone
 - Lutherans and Calvinists united in resisting Catholic empire
- Catholic princes → also worried about Ferdinand's consolidation of power
 - Did not want a Habsburg-dominated Europe

The Thirty Years' War – Swedish Phase

- King Gustavus Adolfus of Sweden
 - Leader of Protestant cause → influence of Cardinal Richelieu of France
- King grew concerned with Ferdinand's growing power
 - Threatened trade
 - Create Swedish empire
 - Aided by Louis XIII of France → financial subsidies
- German Catholic-Protestant war turned into a war over state dominance



The Thirty Years' War

- Ferdinand → under pressure from both Catholic and Protestant Electors to disband Wallenstein's army
- Adolfus → magnificent military leader
 - Armies were the quickest, most advanced in Europe
- Without Wallenstein, Catholic forces had no chance against Swedish army
 - Driven out of Germany
- Wallenstein was recalled → too late
- Battle of Lutzen
 - Wallenstein's army defeated
 - Adolfus died during the campaign → turning point

The Thirty Years' War

- Ferdinand agreed to negotiate → did not want France to enter the war
 - Both sides agreed to a return to prewar territorial divisions
- Sweden could not continue the war alone
 - France

The Thirty Years' War – French Phase

- Though Catholic, France was a rival of Holy Roman Emperor, Spain
- Did not want peace, reconciliation in Germany
 - Would make Ferdinand too powerful
- Declared war on Spain and the Holy Roman Empire on behalf of Swedish allies
- Final phase of the Thirty Years' War
 - Perhaps the most devastating to Germany
 - All out international struggle


The Thirty Years' War

- Foreign armies crisscrossed throughout Germany
- Caused economic, political chaos to entire region
 - Saxony, Bohemia, Bavaria → reduced to deserts
 - Mass starvation
 - Over 300,000 soldiers killed in battle
 - Malnutrition, disease
 - Estimated that the population of Germany fell from 21,000,000 to 13,500,000

The Thirty Years' War – Peace of Westphalia

- War brought to a close by a series of treaties between May and October, 1648
 - Referred to collectively as the Treaty of Westphalia
 - Brought an end to the hopes of a united Germany → hundreds of tiny principalities
 - France guaranteed that each of the 300 sovereign states would be recognized as independent
 - Also included a provision that required unanimity for taxes, military action
- Completed the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire
 - German political unity would not be realized for another 200 years
 - Created independent Dutch and Swiss states
 - Gave Swedes control of the Baltic Sea
- France was left as the strongest state in Europe
- Established the political structure of the nation-state → continues today



 The Peace of Westphalia, 1648, recognized the new boundaries of European states that included an independent Portugal and United Netherlands. It also recognized the growth of the Ottoman Empire into the Balkans.



Absolutism in France?

- Louis XIV (1638-1715)
 - Longest-reigning monarch in French history (1643-1715)
 - Named “Louis-Dieudonné”
 - Historians disagree about his height → described by his sister-in-law as “tall” while her husband was described as “short”
- Louis XIV became King when he was four years old
 - His mother, Anne of Austria, was Regent
 - Chief minister was Cardinal Mazzarin
- Regent and minister tried to increase the power of the throne
 - Nobility tried to rally against the increase → *Fronde*

Absolutism in France?

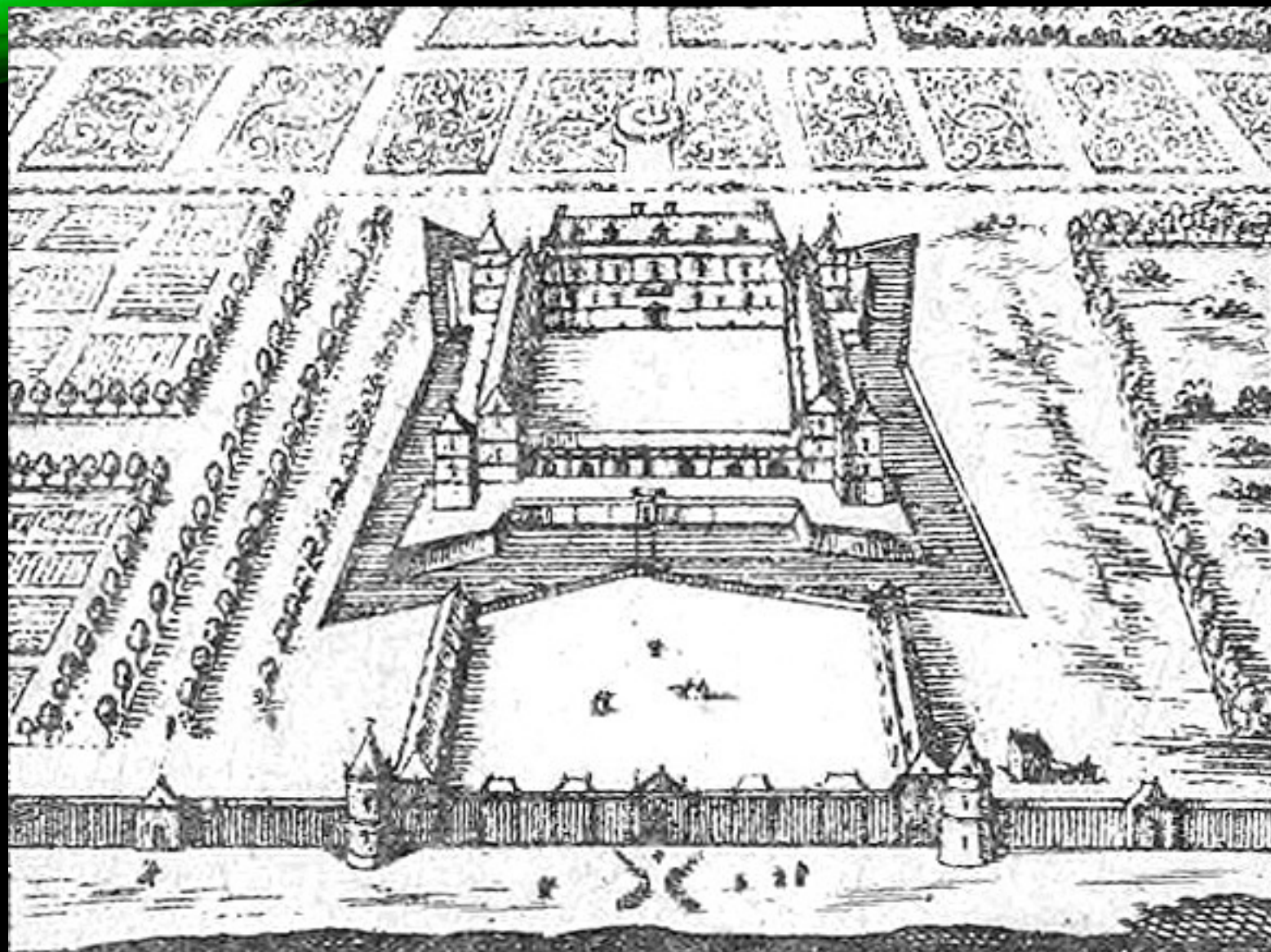
- *Fronde* - series of civil wars in France between 1648 and 1653
 - Did not have revolutionary goals → protect ancient *liberties* (chartered towns), defend rights of *parlements* (courts of appeal)
 - Right to limit the king's power
 - Protested increased taxes
 - Not a unified body → Mazzarin was able to use their internal divisions
 - Likely the the root of Louis' insistence on absolute monarchy, weakened nobility
- After Mazzarin's death in 1661, Louis announced he would rule without a Chief Minister
 - Unprecedented
 - Completely took over the reins of government → maintained for rest of his reign

Absolutism in France?

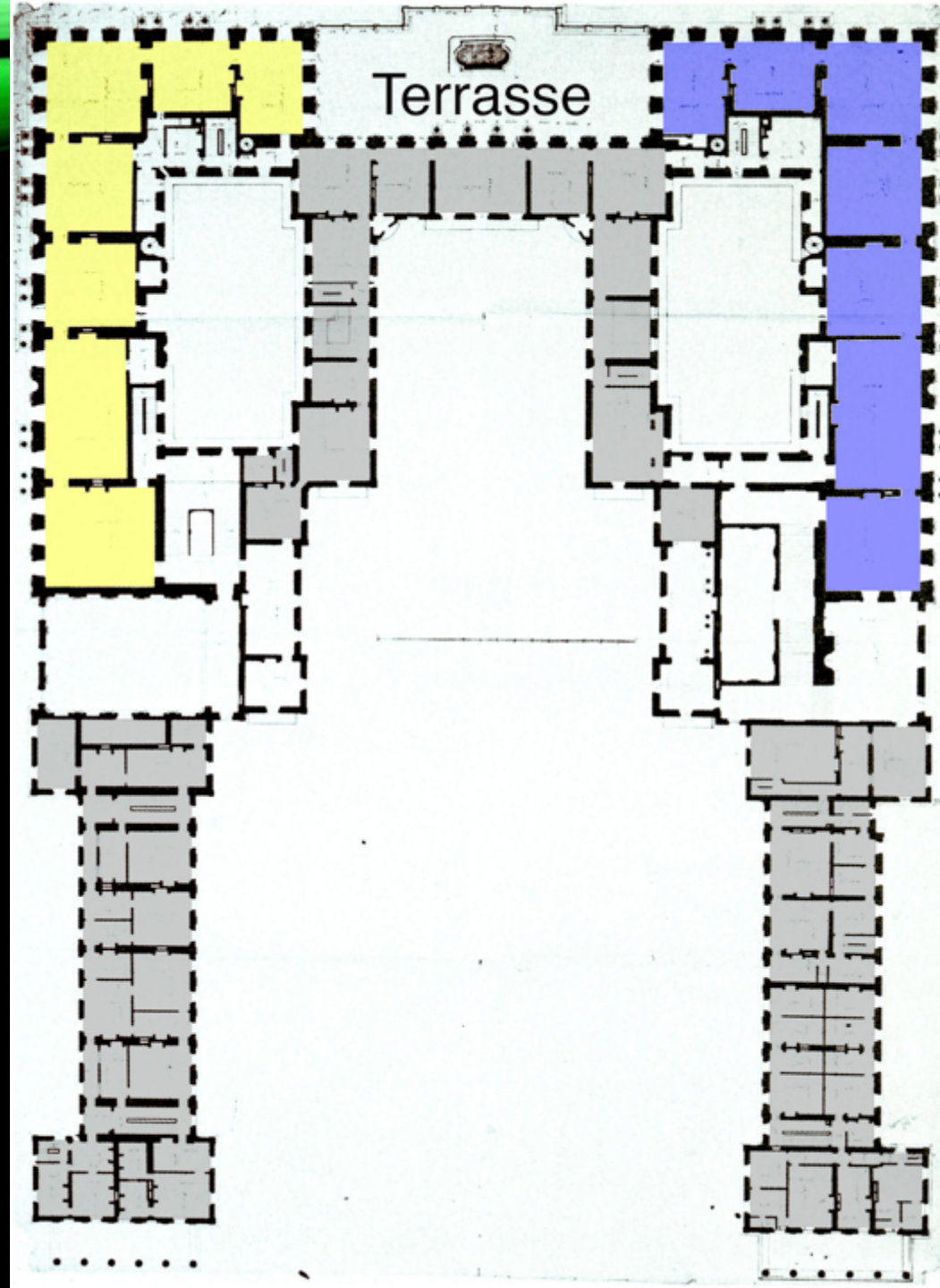
- Louis' policies
 - Ministers were ordered to sign nothing – not even a passport – without Louis' express permission
 - Dismissed all the great lords of France, anyone who could claim power through noble birth
 - Took 70% of tax revenue from their estates
 - Turned affairs of government over to persons belonging to minor families
 - Replaced traditional feudal power structure → central bureaucracy centered around himself

Absolutism in France?

- Louis XIV was the embodiment of the absolute monarch
 - Believed that he was the direct representative of God → divine right
 - “L’état, c’est moi”
 - Law and privilege flowed from the king
 - Entire well-being of the country lay in his decisions, moods, generosity
 - “One king, one law, one faith” → Edict of Fontainebleau (1685)
- Versailles
 - Small village 25 miles outside of Paris
 - Site of a royal hunting lodge
 - Transformed by Louis XIV into the grandest palace Europe had ever seen
 - The center of his court









Absolutism in France?

- Palace of Versailles
 - A self-contained city
 - 10,000 courtiers, attendants, servants
 - Feasts, entertainment, pomp, splendor
- Increased control over the nobility
 - Apartments constructed for nobles willing to pay court to the King
 - Only possible to afford them by waiting on the King constantly
 - Elaborate court ritual (Source 17.3)
 - King could see and remember who had attended him
 - Censorship
- “Le Roi Soleil” → Sun King
 - All life, bounty flowed from him
 - Center of the everything

Absolutism in France?

- Kept friends, potential enemies close
 - Forced them to spend lavishly
 - Fashion → means of control
- Bypassed them to rule through central bureaucratic institutions
- Absolutism → complex mixture of centralized and decentralized forces
- Strict power
 - 1648 → mercenary armies under autonomous nobles disappeared → replaced by permanent armies, navies under command of royal dynasties
 - Kings no longer called representative assemblies of nobles to have new taxes improved → nobility's tax privileges disappeared

Absolutism in France?

- True absolutism → only possible if centrally salaried employees collected taxes
 - Traditional means of payment → very labor intensive; inefficient in terms of payment
 - Ideal means of payment → required central bank, provincial branches, paper money
 - Failed bank in Paris (1714-1720)
- Kings had to rely on subcontracting out most offices
 - Collection of taxes → highest bidder
- Louis XIV → 46,000 administrative jobs available for purchase
 - Anyone who had money – or could borrow – was encouraged to buy an office

Absolutism in France?

- Government often forced officers to grant additional loans to the crown
 - Rewarded them with opportunities for nepotism
 - Could buy landed estate, acquire titles of nobility to the “nobility of the robe”
 - King bound the financial interests of the nobility to his own
- *Intendants*
 - Salaried itinerant inspectors
 - Ensured that tax collection, judgements, policing functioned properly → “venality of office”
 - One for each province
 - Resisted by provincial *parlements* → 16 of them in France; strongest decentralizing force in France

Absolutism in France?

- Later years
 - Heavy borrowing to finance foreign wars
 - Successors saddled with crippling debt → French Revolution

The Rise of Russia

- Ideological embodiment of absolutism in Versailles inspired other European monarchs
 - Most visible in eastern Europe → smaller population, less urbanization
- Eastern European rulers
 - No large reservoir of urban commoners for administration
 - Relied on landowning aristocracy
 - Led to increased exploitation of village farmers → increased tax liability
 - Serfdom in Russia had existed in some form since 12th century → full serfdom between 1597 and 1658



The Rise of Russia

139

- Tsar Peter I “the Great” (1672-1725)
 - Became Tsar in 1682
 - Romanov Dynasty
 - Wanted French-style centralized state
 - 6’8 feet tall
- Credited with the modernization of Russia
 - Believed that Russia’s culture, technology, politics were completely outdated, agrarian
- 1697 → toured Western Europe – “The Great Embassy”
 - 18 months of touring Western Europe
 - Netherlands, England
 - Returned home and immediately began implementing policies to modernize Russia



The Rise of Russia

- Invited western European soldiers, mariners, administrators, craftspeople, scholars artists into his service
 - Built disciplined army, navy in just a few years
 - “Father of the Russian Navy”
 - Ports on Baltic Sea
 - New capital – St. Petersburg

The Rise of Russia

- Could not pay advisors salaries
 - Gave advisors estates with serfs in Baltic provinces, Finland
 - Made advisors aristocrats
- Completely reorganized the military
 - Decimated inherited firearm regiments
 - Recruited new army from traditional Russian landed nobility
 - Both classes received education at military schools, academies
 - Required to provide lifelong service
 - Required every twentieth peasant household → deliver one foot soldier to conscription

The Rise of Russia

- Census was taken
 - Shift from inherited household tax on villagers to new capitation tax → collected by military officers
 - Capitation tax = poll/head tax; fixed rate regardless of income, worth
- Consequences of census
 - Free farmers outside of aristocratic estate system were classed as serfs
- Implemented social modernization → western style dress
 - State officials, courtiers, military had to shave beards, adopt Western clothing styles
 - Peasants and clergy were only exceptions
 - Very controversial
- Result → powerful, expansionary centralizing state
 - Increasingly important in Europe

The Rise of Prussia

- Principality of Prussia-Brandenburg
 - Under-urbanized
 - Destruction, depopulation in Thirty Years' War
- Late 17th century → construction of centralized state by Calvinist Hohenzollern monarchs
 - Broke tax privileges of landowning aristocracy in estates general
 - Raised taxes
 - Farmers who worked on estates held by landlords → serfs
 - King relied on landed aristocracy for army, civilian administration

The Rise of Prussia

- Hohenzollern rulers → elevated from dukes to kings in 1701
 - Enlarged army → used it during peacetime for civic projects in Berlin
- Frederick II “the Great” (1712-1786)
 - Became King in 1740
 - Reorganized the army → called “the Soldier-King”
 - Pursued aggressive foreign policy
 - Major effort to attracting immigrants
 - Intensified agriculture
 - Established manufacturing enterprises
 - Made Prussia a serious competitor of the Habsburgs



English Constitutionalism

- England
 - Contrast to Prussia, France, Spain, Austria, other European states
 - Interests of the nobility and urban merchants gradually converge
- Political system since 1540
 - Ruled by monarch
 - Parliament composed of aristocracy, representatives of towns, cities
- Taxes
 - European Continent → financed centralizing states through indirect taxes that impacted cities more than noble estates
 - England → cities allied with aristocracy in resisting indirect tax increases; use royal estate funds to pay soldiers

English Constitutionalism

- Stuart kings failed to create centralized land-based state based on firearm infantires
 - Ruling class preferred centralized naval state
- After 1688 → England became dominant power on the seas
 - Reached its peak during the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)
- Post-Glorious Revolution, Parliament consolidated its financial powers
 - 1694 → creation of Bank of England

English Constitutionalism



- William III/II (1650-1702) and Mary II (1662-1694) died without children
 - Succeeded by Mary's younger sister, Queen Anne
- Queen Anne (1665-1714)
 - Became Queen upon death of William III/II (1702)
 - First ruler of Great Britain → Acts of Union (1707)
 - 17 pregnancies, 19 children → no surviving heir
- King George I (1660-1727)
 - Act of Settlement (1701)
 - First Hanoverian King of England

English Constitutionalism

- Parliament
 - Collected higher taxes than France
 - Kept debt low in the 18th century
- Military
 - Navy grew twice as large as France → well-salaried, disciplined military
 - Few land troops → low-paid Hessian-German mercenaries
- Politics
 - Rudimentary two-part system came into being
 - Whigs → more parliamentarian
 - Tories → more royalist